Unesco Chronicle

THE PERMANENT HEADQUARTERS

Official opening: 3 November 1958

THE DRAFT PROGRAMME FOR 1959-60

Tenth session of the General Conference:
4 November to 5 December 1958

A monthly report from Unesco House

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The entry of Unesco into its permanent Headquarters represents a turning-point in the history of the Organization and an event which the world will see as a symbol of vitality and stability.

Since 1946, Unesco's record has been one of unceasing growth. It came into existence with 20 Member States; today it has 80. In this same period its activities have expanded and notable progress has been made in all aspects of its programme. On 3 November, when I officially hand over to the President of the General Conference the buildings whose construction it has been my task to supervise, I shall be able to say that Unesco now has a home worthy of its ideals: within its walls the General Conference, the Executive Board and the Secretariat will be able to carry out, in most suitable conditions, the roles assigned to them by the Constitution.

I cannot emphasize too strongly the value of the help the Secretariat has received in carrying out this task—the suggestions of the international advisory panel of five architects, the work of the three architects who designed and aided at all stages the construction of the building, the counsel of the Headquarters Committee and of the Committee of Art Advisers, and all the operations carried out by the builders and their workmen. Unesco is very grateful to the French Government for its unstinting generosity, to the City of Paris for providing essential facilities and to the Member States which undertook the decoration of committee rooms and offices. Finally, it is greatly indebted to the artists who have helped to make the new Headquarters a striking testimony to contemporary art.

In reaching this new stage of maturity, Unesco must guard against becoming over-rigid and be ready at all times to face up to new problems and new needs. The programme for 1959-60 has been drafted with this requirement in mind. It shows a concern for continuity of policy combined with the desire to make ever more practical contributions to the solution of the major problems in education, science and culture that face the world.

To carry on this work Unesco needed a permanent Headquarters. I believe that this new home will help it to serve the Member States in an increasingly dynamic and effective manner.

LUTHER H. EVANS
Director-General

THE NEW UNESCO HOUSE

Symbol of international co-operation

by C. Parra Pérez
Chairman of the Headquarters Committee

Construction of the new Unesco House has now been completed, and in a few weeks these new buildings will welcome the delegates of 80 Member States who will come to take part in the General Conference. The work of an international team of architects, it is technically and artistically a truly international achievement, and as such the fitting permanent Headquarters of an Organization which contributes to peace by promoting collaboration among peoples through education, science and culture.

Unesco came to Paris in 1946 and moved into the old Hotel Majestic. But since 1949 it has pursued the idea of constructing a group of buildings specially designed for Unesco's work and for its conferences. It was then decided to establish a Headquarters Committee, today represented by 20 Member States.[1] This body has continued, since that time, first under the chairmanship of Mr. C. A. Thomson, former United States permanent delegate to Unesco, and then during my term as chairman, to advise the Director-General in his capacity of general supervisor, and to review the construction work as it progressed.

It was in 1953 that the General Conference authorized construction of both the Secretariat and conference buildings. The laying of the foundation stone took place on 10 April 1955 and the main construction work was completed in the summer of 1956. That year the General Conference agreed to the erection of a third building to house permanent delegations, the United Nations and certain international non-governmental organizations. Begun at the end of 1957, the third building has been completed in less than a year.

1. Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, France, Greece, India, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Morocco, Pakistan, Peru, Spain, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom, United States of America, Venezuela.

It is because they recognized its importance and purpose that the Member States of Unesco wholeheartedly agreed to participate in this undertaking. The result is a unique achievement which has profited from the skill and ingenuity drawn from many lands.

The plans for the new Headquarters were prepared by a group of architects of three different nationalities; an international panel of five other world-renowned architects acted as advisers; even the technical execution was the result of the co-operative effort of numerous enterprises and furnishers from different countries. For the objective was not only that appropriate working facilities be provided for the General Conference, the Executive Board, the commissions and the Secretariat, but that the very buildings embody the spirit of Unesco and symbolize its ideals and its objectives.

This required more than commissioning paintings and works of sculpture to illustrate the activities of the Organization. It meant that the Headquarters as a whole had to be conceived as a work of art, that everything from the architecture of the buildings and the site itself to the furnishings and decorative elements, combined to produce a harmonious whole which would stand as a symbol and a testimonial of what Unesco represents. This was the fundamental idea that guided the art advisers of the Director-General and which they strived never to lose sight of.[1]

Numerous gifts from both official and private sources reflect the high degree of support shown by Member States for the Organization's new Headquarters. Thanks to these gifts, meeting rooms, offices and the library have been specially arranged and furnished, and afford a remarkable example of the modern decorative styles of different countries: some of the most eminent representatives of contemporary art—including ceramists, painters, sculptors, landscape designers—have contributed to the building, coming at times from distant parts of the world to work on the site or to supervise the installation of their works.

The permanent Headquarters is a symbol of the fruitful collaboration of peoples and of men, and an embodiment of art. As such it is a faithful image of the mission that Unesco has set itself.

1. Editor's note: The Committee of Art Advisers comprises: H.E. C. Parra Pérez, chairman (Venezuela); Mr. Georges Salles (France); Mr. Shahid Suhrawardy (Pakistan) and Sir Herbert Read (United Kingdom). Two architects also took part in the Committee's work: Messrs. Bernard Zehrfuss (France) and Ernesto Rogers (Italy).

THE ARCHITECTS OF UNESCO'S PERMANENT HEADQUARTERS

The plans of the new buildings of Unesco's Headquarters are the work of three architects: Marcel Breuer (United States), Pier Nervi (Italy) and Bernard Zehrfuss (France). They were approved by an international committee of five members: Lucio Costa (Brazil), Walter Gropius (United States), Charles Le Corbusier (France), Sven Markelius (Sweden) and Ernesto Rogers (Italy). Eero Saarinen, the American architect, was also consulted. An American engineer, Eugene E. Callison, was in charge of construction.

GIFTS BY MEMBER STATES

Several of Unesco's Member States have offered to participate in the furnishing and the decoration of the Organization's permanent Headquarters. Here is the list of gifts, at present:

Six Commission rooms: Denmark, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Switzerland, United States (Executive Board room).
Non-governmental organizations' room: Czechoslovakia.
Press Room: Netherlands.
Library: Sweden.
Reception Office: Canada.
Shop: Norway.
Hall furniture on each floor of Secretariat Building: Finland.
Office of the Chairman of the Executive Board: United Kingdom.
Office of the Director-General furnished with the help of a donation from: Belgium.

Japan supplied stones, shrubs and the assistance of specialized gardeners to carry out the design of the Japanese Garden.

Lebanon has given a tapestry, and Morocco and Tunisia have donated rugs.

The Director-General has also accepted the gift of a painting and a marble plaque offered by Afghanistan.

A momentous work of contemporary art

by Georges Salles
Honorary Director of French Museums
Chairman of the International Council of Museums
Vice-Chairman of Committee of Art Advisers

Although there is nothing equivocal or ambiguous about the new Unesco building in Paris, it none the less reconciles two opposites. On the one hand, it is happily integrated into an ensemble of pure classical monuments, dominated by the vast Ecole Militaire with its eighteenth-century chateau, its colonnades, its dependencies, its gardens and vistas which face the rising slopes of the Chaillot hill. On the other hand, it introduces into the Paris landscape an architectural pattern which is so modern that a new art of building now challenges all the standards laid down until today.

This bridging of old and new has been made possible by the 'Y' design of the main building and its curving wings. The quarter-circle of the wing facing the Ecole Militaire completes a semi-circle formed by the buildings neighbouring the Place de Fontenoy which serves as a background for the architectural composition designed by Jacques Gabriel when he conceived the Ecole Militaire in 1752. The simplicity of this façade, where all ornament is absent, is a tribute to the past; while the two other façades, turned as it were toward the future, are enriched with decorations which accentuate the modern aspect.

CAPTIVATION OF LIGHT AND AIR

When one approaches the Unesco structure from the principal gate on the Avenue de Suffren one traverses the Piazza, a vast clear expanse resembling a rounded harbour commanded by an abrupt cliff of seven storeys of glistening, transparent glass set on an array of concrete supports. Here 1,000 offices of the Secretariat are housed in a captivation of light and air.

A mobile by Calder, 10 metres high, stands like a sentinel near the street to greet the visitor. The rhythmically paced, deliberate movement of its elements seems to say that this is a realm of thought serving the search of harmony.

In the gravelled court to the right, two stone jetties (one 15 metres, the

other 7.5 metres long) set at right angles to each other, form a tiny bay alongside an interior passageway. Ceramics painted by Miro and executed jointly by Miro and Artigas, cover their surface in a frieze of cosmic symbols that echo the signals of Calder's mobile. A red disk, a blue crescent, chessboards of red and black, green and yellow, and masses of inky black applied with broad brush strokes constitute the only stamp of colour in the Piazza, otherwise a vast monochrome of light beige in concrete and travertine.

In front of the entrance to the main building, with its strangely shaped concrete canopy, one sees a reclining figure by Henry Moore carved from a solid block of travertine and worked, hollowed and polished to form an island of stone. A little distance away, against one wall situated under the arch formed by several of the concrete supports, Arp has executed a series of black and gold *haut-reliefs* in bronze.

CONCRETE AND PAINTED PANELS

Inside the building one gets the same sensation of the sea as one does outside. The lines are so supple, the curves so free and graceful, the walls so translucent that one has the illusion of being aboard a ship, of being under way and sailing before the wind.

The basic material is concrete, plain, ordinary concrete, produced with the very sand excavated from the foundations. But the concrete has been treated in such a way that it bears the imprint of the plank linings so that to the intrinsic beauty of the concrete itself is also added the charm provided by the hewn facets of a wooden structure.

Just as in former times a palace had a chapel built alongside it as its indispensable complement, so here a separate building, alongside the main structure, has been erected for conferences and assemblies. I will leave it to architects to explain how the graceful undulations of this structure have been achieved by the judicious use of the concrete. My remarks will be confined to recording the appropriateness of the two painted panels which decorate the interior.

At the entrance to the main conference hall is a composition by Picasso, 10×9 metres. What does this represent? Bathers on a beach? If one wants a symbol one can see in it a struggle between the forces of good and evil, and what I have described as the fall of an Icarus-like figure into the shadows. Though executed by Picasso in his villa at Cannes on some forty small panels, this composition, by the sharp distinction of its three zones of colour (blue, white and ochre), by its geometric construction, by the oblique orientation of its perspective from right to left, incorporates itself vividly into the great architectural ensemble which it exalts even more than it decorates. It has the solidity of the concrete which surrounds it, and a

grandeur equal to that of the organization of the space around it where it is greeted by a colonnade of supports barred by a bridge beyond which its blue scene deploys.

In a room next to the main conference hall, Rufino Tamayo, who worked on the site for two months perched atop a scaffolding, has produced a fresco which translates a vibrant, piercing cry. The wall is ablaze in a glowing red: 'Prometheus bringing fire to man', a formidable present that makes our own present times so formidable. To contrast with this gift, painted in the colour of consuming embers, the great Mexican artist has placed, in the foreground, the shadowy silhouette of man the beneficiary.

If one leaves the conference building by way of a long gallery for the façade of the Secretariat building which curves away in the direction of the Avenue de Ségur and the Avenue de Saxe, one enters a new hemisphere, and emerges into the peaceful surroundings of the wise men of the East. Here is a Japanese garden with its invitation to meditation. Though designed in the traditional Japanese manner by Isamu Noguchi, the garden is entirely modern in inspiration, and bears the original stamp of the sculptor's own ingenuity. Dwarf trees and giant stones (selected for their sculptural beauty and shipped directly from Japan as a gift of the Japanese Government) a brook, a pond, a bridge, green hummocks—all these form a reverie-provoking landscape and offer an incentive for communion with nature. A mosaic by Bazaine, at the base of a third building just behind the garden, may help to show the kinship which exists between the Japanese garden and the inspiration of certain painters of the Occident.

On the ground level of this great architectural ensemble, these are the works of art which give body to its spiritual role. Grouped in three areas, the works of art in each area have a close relationship with those in the other groups, thus imparting to the three parts of the edifice a testimonial transmitted by artists of widely differing origins who nevertheless meet in the unity of their message.

On the seventh floor of the main building, which has been reserved for a restaurant, a cafeteria, a bar, a lounge and terraces, a group of paintings by Matta, Afro and Appel, and a large photograph by Brassaï, project their decorations toward the sky above, over the roofs and domes of Paris and toward the nearby Eiffel Tower.

Paris now possesses its twentieth-century palace.

Work comes first in new building

by Bernard Zehrfuss
Architect

A great deal has been already written about Unesco's permanent Headquarters. Its site in Paris, near a classical architectural conception, has been analysed. There has been a great deal of discussion about the external appearance of the buildings, the new forms which have been used and certain of the decorative details of this architectural unit. Among all these various aspects, there is often a tendency to forget the very purpose of the building which is, above all, a place to work.

A FUNCTIONAL DESIGN

The design of the Secretariat building—the three-pointed star which may lead an observer to suspect a formal esthetic effort—is completely functional. The height limitations laid down by the City of Paris eliminated any vertical solutions similar to the United Nations building in New York or other office buildings. Therefore a system had to be found which would permit a large surface on each floor while, at the same time, limiting the distances which would have to be covered.

The solution of the three-pointed star enabled us to concentrate all 'traffic' and vertical passages in the centre of the building—an economical solution—with this centre at a relatively short distance from each of the far ends of the star. In this way, communications within each department and between different departments have been facilitated and shortened to the greatest possible extent. In addition, all offices are open to light and air from the exterior and enjoy views of gardens and long perspectives. From the upper floors, depending upon the location, the main monuments of Paris can even be distinguished. This Y-shaped design has one peculiarity: the central part of the building is larger because the branches are linked to each other by curved lines. In addition to its architectural aspects, this solution offers the following advantages: the grouping of lifts, staircases, mains and a chimney in a central core; easy movement within the interior

of the building; and all offices located on façades with a maximum of free space outside.

THE SECRETARIAT BUILDING

The interior arrangement of the Secretariat Building is as follows:

1. Maintenance and supply services are in the basement and are served by an access ramp, with a special entrance, leading to a large underground hall surrounded by unloading docks. The location of the staff co-operative, also in the basement and served by the central group of lifts, offers easy access and simplified handling of merchandise.
2. The main hall on the ground floor gives access to information services, the library, the bank, the news-stand, the telegraph office and a waiting room for conferences.
3. The offices are in the upper floors of the building. They are placed on both sides of a central corridor in each wing. Their interior arrangements can be changed since the type of partition adopted offers a possibility of making transformations.
4. The seventh floor is reserved for a restaurant, a cafeteria, a bar and the offices of the Staff Association. A large kitchen is located in the centre with direct access to lifts. This location of the staff services on the top floor was chosen in order to give Secretariat members a maximum of comfort. The restaurant, the cafeteria and the lounge are well lighted and offer remarkable views of the panorama of Paris.

THE CONFERENCE BUILDING

The Conference Building is located next to the Secretariat Building. All conference and commission rooms, as well as their services, are grouped under a single roof around the delegates' hall which is linked to the main hall of the Secretariat Building by the waiting room. There are three different levels in this building. On the lower level, there are the offices of the secretariat of the General Conference, the press, radio and television rooms, and committee rooms; on the main level, the plenary hall, the main commission hall, and the delegates' bar-cafeteria; on the upper level, the Executive Board room and a commission room. The location of these various halls permits rapid communication among them and should facilitate the work of the delegates.

The third building offers four floors of offices reserved for the permanent delegations, the United Nations and certain non-governmental organizations. Here can be found the same elements as in the Secretariat Building: large

windows, solar protection, partitions, sound-proofing, lighting, heat and ventilation. Stress must be placed on these various elements. They are of extreme importance. It is through their perfection and efficiency that this building will offer the best possible working conditions.

ADAPTATION AND ADJUSTMENTS

It is true that the move of the Organization was made at a time when the finishing touches had not been completed and when, in addition, the weather in Paris was particularly damp and warm.

The architects are perfectly aware that certain details will be brought out through the use of the buildings and that contractors will be asked to make adjustments. While certain features have proven themselves satisfactory —such as the windows, the lighting or the acoustics—it is true that the ventilation and the appearance of doors and partitions are not yet perfected. The architects have been studying these problems attentively ever since the building has been occupied in order to draw necessary conclusions.

In addition, it is true that great precision and frequent verifications are required in order to bring about proper conditions in certain services—which is normal in any new structure of this nature. Finishing a building as complex and as novel as Unesco's permanent Headquarters is a major and delicate operation. The architects are certain that, before the final acceptance of the contractors' work, all these details will have been checked and that Unesco's work will be carried on at its maximum efficiency—for this has always been the main preoccupation. On the other hand, however, the users of these buildings must learn how to use them and to familiarize themselves gradually with their arrangements.

This new house, painstakingly planned down to its last detail, must now be adjusted to the needs of the new tenant who is occupying it—all the more so because the preceding house, no matter how comfortable or impressive it may have been, was not very conducive, we must admit, to efficient working.

The architects hope that the permanent Headquarters which they have designed in the spirit of the Organization will meet its needs. They are convinced that their work will prove that present-day architecture—criticized by some for its forms—is conscientious, objective and able to cope with the most varied requirements.

THE DRAFT PROGRAMME AND BUDGET OF UNESCO FOR 1959-60

The draft Programme and Budget of Unesco for 1959-60 which the Director-General will present in November to the tenth session of the General Conference is the combined product of the thinking of the Secretariat and the Executive Board as well as of the Member States, the United Nations and United Nations Specialized Agencies, and of international non-governmental organizations that collaborate with Unesco.

When the General Conference in 1954 re-examined the programme of the Organization and gave it a new and definite structure, five areas of priority were designated: free and compulsory primary education; fundamental education; racial, social and international tensions; mutual appreciation of cultural values of the East and the West; scientific research for the improvement of living conditions.

The General Conference also established a distinction between 'general activities' and 'special activities' of Unesco. The first classification covers permanent functions of the Organization, such as informational exchanges, participation in international collaboration of specialists, and the creation of international agreements and regulations—these are of interest to all regions of the world. The other grouping concerns means of satisfying the special needs of various countries, the finding of practical solutions for concrete problems; these include activities in which the Organization takes the initiative, as well as aid provided to Member States on their request.

Such aid, called 'participation in the activities of Member States', differs from technical assistance under the United Nations programme, in which Unesco plays a large part, in that it is not reserved exclusively for industrially underdeveloped States and that it is not a function of their economic development.

The General Conference at its ninth session proceeded in the same direction and approved the launching of the three 'major projects', for extension of primary education in Latin America, research on arid lands, and mutual appreciation between East and West. The Conference also expanded the participation programme.

The draft programme of the Organization for 1959-60 rests on the same bases, consolidates the progress achieved in recent years and indicates certain possibilities of expansion and improvement. It aims to resolve the principal problems that Unesco will face in the next two years. The expenditures envisaged amount to $25,819,086, including about $1 million for administrative expenses under the technical assistance programme which are not part of the ordinary budget. So the actual increase would be only about $2 million above the 1957-58 budget.

The reader will find in the following pages a view of the proposed activities of the new programme. The directors of the five principal departments of the Secretariat—Education, Natural Sciences, Social Sciences, Cultural Activities, and Mass Communication—and the head of the Exchange of Persons Service each outline their projects that will be discussed from 4 November to 5 December by the delegates of 80 Member States.

The three major projects

In approving in 1956 the implementation of the three 'major projects', the Unesco General Conference showed that it wished the Organization to concentrate more and more on a limited number of definite objectives. These projects, which will continue to go forward in 1959-60, are of world-wide interest, designed to meet urgent needs, and their aims are adapted to the economic and social conditions of the countries affected. They require the services of various branches of scholarship, so that the resources of several departments of the Secretariat are utilized in carrying on the work. The first of these projects concerns the extension of primary education in Latin America. The second aims to intensify and co-ordinate scientific research on arid lands. The third promotes mutual appreciation of cultural values of the East and the West.

EXTENSION OF PRIMARY EDUCATION IN LATIN AMERICA

The Latin-American countries, in general, have travelled half of the way towards universal primary schooling. But an immense task remains—that of providing the schools and teachers that the children of half a continent need. An energetic collective effort can make possible the realization of that goal in the reasonably near future.

The programme of action elaborated by Unesco represents the first great effort in teacher training intended to develop universal primary education in a given period of time in a specific region of the world. It is expected that at the termination of the project—that is, in 10 years—the Latin-American States will have formulated and put into operation systematic plans for the development of primary education, that the necessary revisions of the curriculum will be satisfactorily developed and their socio-economic status improved. The first two years have been mainly devoted to the exploration of needs related to primary education in Latin America, to the testing of methods, to gathering basic facts and statistics and finding out the wishes of the Member States, to the training of senior personnel and the launching

of the schemes of associated universities, associated normal schools and the training of normal school personnel.

On the basis of the encouraging support received from Member States and organizations in Latin America and outside of that region in 1957-58, Unesco's work for that project in 1959-60 will, to a large extent, continue and expand; the in-service training of teachers will be strengthened. A nucleus of personnel in education planning and administration will be trained. Unesco will continue and improve the recently organized Inter-American Rural Education Centre. Research studies and pilot projects will be organized with special reference to problems of school attendance, teacher training, community needs, etc. For training of specialized personnel the fellowship programme will be continued and expanded. The activities financed by the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance budget in primary education and teacher training in the region will be closely co-ordinated and integrated with the work of the project. Unesco will help the governments to co-ordinate all external resources made available to them so as to ensure speedy achievement of the goals of the project.

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH ON ARID LANDS

In 1956, recognizing the importance of scientific research to improve living conditions in arid zones, the General Conference established this programme, which had been under way since 1951, as a major project on arid lands, to be implemented over a period of six years. This change has made it possible not only to continue and develop the previous programme but also to strengthen and co-ordinate research, particularly in the region stretching from North Africa through the Middle East and South Asia.

During 1957-58, the Organization gave assistance to desert research and teaching institutes in the United Arab Republic, India, Israel, Pakistan and Turkey, enabling them to strengthen their organization and their research capacity. In the case of the United Arab Republic and Pakistan, this new assistance supplemented that already given under the technical assistance programme. The institutes concerned have thus been enabled to undertake or continue research on hydrology, hydrogeology and geophysics with a view to developing water resources; on plant ecology with the object of listing the existing species and promoting the spread of those which are of practical value; on new energy sources—solar and wind energy—whose use is now reaching the stage of industrial development; on soil science and climatology, as a basis for development plans; on animal ecology and human physiology for the study of problems of adaptation, etc.

Refresher courses have also been organized in co-operation with institutions in the same regions, and some twenty fellowships have been awarded. The preparation of reports reviewing research and the organization of scien-

tific symposia of general interest have been continued. Research programmes of interest to several countries, such as the demineralization of salt water and the ecology of breeding places of the desert locust, have been launched in co-operation with the other international organizations concerned. National and local co-operating committees have been set up in several countries in the region where activities under the major project have been concentrated, with a view to promoting the application of the programme and arousing public interest.

In general structure, the programme proposed for the coming two years differs little from that for 1957-58. It is still mainly concerned with scientific research and the training of experts, both of which are natural fields of activity for Unesco. It maintains the international machinery based on the Advisory Committee for Arid Zone Research, which acts as scientific adviser to the Organization, but the experience acquired and the results achieved in 1957-58 permit some changes of emphasis.

Direct assistance to certain specialized institutions in the region has been increased, as well as the number of fellowships to be provided for the development of research and teaching institutions. The research on utilization of solar and wind energy for the solution of problems of the arid zone will be intensified, especially in collaboration with institutes assisted by Unesco. The collection and circulation of scientific information constitute an essential part of the project. Finally, through public information and education work, it will be necessary to develop an awareness and favourable public opinion of the research work on which the value of the projects depends.

MUTUAL APPRECIATION OF EAST-WEST CULTURAL VALUES

Of all the problems of developing peaceful co-operation between peoples and interpenetration of cultures, there is none that calls more for Unesco's attention than that of mutual understanding between the East and the West. In other fields of international relations perhaps at times the restoration of cultural ties between peoples may be insufficient for the settlement of political difficulties; or, on the other hand, a long tradition of peaceful exchanges may have brought an easy and natural understanding. But the development of harmonious relations between the peoples of the East and the West presents first of all a problem that is psychological, cultural and spiritual. And so the General Conference decided two years ago to put into motion a major project to deal with that problem.

A vast programme, calling for co-operation by specialists but also implying activities at the school level and at that of the cultural life of the general public, has been put under way, based upon the recommendations of a special advisory committee. Its success depends primarily on the extent and

duration of the co-operation afforded by each of the Member States and on assistance from the non-governmental organizations. Some of the activities which formerly belonged to Unesco's regular programme are now included in the programme of the major project: travelling exhibitions of reproductions, *Unesco World Art Series*, the Eastern series of the *Unesco Collection of Representative Works*, aid to contemporary writers, international discussions. To these activities others are gradually being added, so that by the end of the period of implementation, which should be not less than ten years, practical results may be achieved in this important sphere of the mutual appreciation of cultures.

Among these activities, particular mention should be made, in connexion with the 1959-60 programme, of international discussions more especially devoted to exchanges between Eastern and Western cultures and to the problems involved in the interpretation of their values, of lecture tours by eminent writers and scholars, and of studies which may be useful in the preparation of general works that are particularly needed. The reciprocal influences of the social structures of Eastern and Western countries will also be the subject of studies and publications. Study and travel grants will be awarded to writers, artists, teachers, research workers and translators, and increased efforts will be made to help their works to become more widely known. Not only do these awards provide the beneficiaries with an opportunity of adding to their knowledge on the spot; they also put them in touch with a new public, to whom they can communicate the results of their work and the finest fruits of their thought.

In the field of secondary education, encouragement will continue to be given to the presentation of the values of cultures that have hitherto been somewhat neglected. Material, specially prepared for that purpose by Unesco and its Member States, will be widely distributed. Meetings and journeys for educators will be organized and teaching experiences developed. At the same time, as a part of school education for young people and adults, an attempt will be made to develop a better appreciation of different civilizations and of the way of life of different peoples. New action will be taken to promote the distribution of appropriate audio-visual material. Encouragement will be given to exchanges between museums, exhibitions emphasizing the interdependence of cultures, the production and distribution of cultural films, the constitution of collections of reproductions of works of art, and the production of inexpensive collections of coloured slides. Leaders of cultural and educational organizations will be encouraged to meet and to consider the best methods of dissemination. The press and broadcasting organizations will be asked to co-operate to the fullest possible extent, so as to ensure that this vast project shall have the necessary impact.

These are the principal activities written into the draft programme of Unesco for 1959-60 in the framework of the three big projects.

An education for the individual and for the community

by W. Harold Loper
Director, Department of Education

Although the programme proposed for 1959-60 may seem familiar—it inevitably carries forward methods of work and activities started in previous years—it contains a certain leaven of new ideas and fresh presentation. I will attempt here to describe the programme from several points of view: first a few remarks on the principles followed in drawing up the programme; next, the main trends or growing points as seen by the Secretariat; and finally a summary of the elements as they would appear to someone reading through the full document.

During the preparation of the programme, two factors have been of major importance. First, the Secretariat attempted to assess past experience in the light of the basic purposes of Unesco; the results of this effort will, I hope, become plain as we proceed. And second, the time-table adopted for drawing up the programme has made possible a genuine consultation with Member States and with non-governmental organizations. It is true that not all the ideas and proposals coming from these various sources can be fitted into a single biennial programme, but I believe that the programme is more responsive to educational needs in countries and to the purposes of Unesco than it has been hitherto—and that still further progress will be possible in future.

GROWING POINTS

The first trend to note is the effort to produce integration in a number of directions. Whether activities are initiated by the Secretariat or by Member States, and whether funds come from the regular or the technical assistance programme, the main object is to show what Unesco is doing, and intends doing, in each particular aspect of the educational system, such as teacher training or adult literacy. The programme for 1959-60 also states clearly that responsibility for guiding the numerous field projects is a first charge on the Department of Education, which certainly absorbs a considerable portion of the staff time. The process of integration has had further effects on the way the department is organized: all activities related to formal education are grouped in a single Division of School Education, and those related

to fundamental and adult education and youth work are similarly grouped in the Out-of-School Division. Notable examples of the grouping of activities occur also as a result of the two major projects which involve the Department of Education. The Latin American major project has begun well during 1957-58, and in 1959-60 it should provide an occasion for correlating a number of isolated projects within the region which bear on the ultimate object of universal primary schooling in Latin America. The East-West major project has had the effect of providing a focal point or centre of interest for Unesco activities in the field of education for international understanding.[1]

The programme for 1959-60 also brings out the importance of planning. Within the educational systems of Member States there has been a tendency towards comprehensive long-range planning. This is evident too in the use that States make of international services: educational survey or planning missions and the strengthening of national machinery for gathering statistics and other information are occupying an increasing place in Unesco's field programme. In consequence, an effort will be made to devote more staff time and study to the question, so as to improve the services available to Member States. It may be noted that planning involves the entire range of an educational system, and any activities undertaken by Unesco in this field require an integrated approach, not only by the Department of Education but by other departments as well.

In the third place, the programme places a fresh emphasis on activities which will further equality of access to education. In a general way, of course, the entire programme is directed to the extension and improvement of educational facilities, and thus to the removal of inequalities. But a more specific expression is now contained in one section of the department's work where, for the two-year period, the central themes will be the education of women and girls and the combating of discrimination in education.

Lastly, I might draw attention to the trend towards associating non-governmental organizations more closely with the programme in education. While subventions remain at roughly the same level as previously, there are frequent references throughout the programme to pieces of work which, it is anticipated, will be carried out under contract by non-governmental organizations. One new element is the insertion of a budget item for contracts which lead to improvements in the association of teachers and other educators.

SUMMARY VIEW

The general and continuing services of the department will be assured, as in the past, by the Education Clearing House; these services comprise the

1. See page 287 above.

gathering and diffusion of information on education. Particular importance is attached to continued collaboration with the International Bureau of Education and with the Unesco Institutes for Education (Hamburg) and for Youth (Gauting). The 1959-60 programme indicates also that aid will be given to Member States in the setting up of national centres of educational documentation and information.

A number of projects are grouped in a new Division of Special Services for the Advancement of Education. Advisory services to the United Nations and collaboration with the other Specialized Agencies form the first element of this programme. The second area, equality of opportunity, consists mainly of studies and seminars to encourage the access of girls to education. Parallel with this, a project on discrimination in education will allow for an expert group to examine the question as a whole, leading in 1960 to some form of field activity of a survey or seminar nature. In the third place come the group of activities relating to education for international understanding. The principal theme here will be mutual appreciation of Eastern and Western cultural values, and a great deal of importance is attached to the participation of teachers in the experiments, studies and meetings provided for. Previous centres of interest—notably teaching about the United Nations —and methods of work (the system of associated schools and teachers' colleges is proving increasingly valuable) will also be continued. And lastly, the programme allows for a more intensive promotion of the use of audio-visual aids in teaching and for a resumption of the project on modern language teaching; these aspects of teaching method and materials have been chosen for treatment because of their significance for the problems of international education placed in this part of the programme.

Under the Division of School Education are now grouped the activities which directly concern the formal education systems of Member States. Aid to Member States financed from technical assistance and regular programme sources takes the form of experts, fellowships, equipment and the organization of training courses, and such aid represents the greater part of the programme. In terms of subject matter, the following categories are used for setting out the programme: (a) adaptation of education: this embraces work on child psychology (chiefly the International Institute of Child Development in Bangkok) and on the school curriculum (through the International Advisory Committee) carried forward from previous years. Regional meetings on educational reform will be fostered; (b) universal primary education: the largest programme unit here is the major project on the extension of primary education in Latin America, which began in 1957-58, and which is directed towards increasing and improving the supply of primary school teachers. During 1959-60 the project will expand; it will be conducted mainly through the associated normal schools (which give pre-service and in-service training to teachers), the two associated universities

(where planning and administrative personnel are trained) and the regional rural education centre (where staff for rural normal schools are trained). In addition to the Latin American major project, the programme provides for continued study of the school building problem and the organization of training facilities for educational administrators; (c) teacher training: in particular, it is expected that the rural teacher training centre at Uhol, Thailand, will continue to receive Unesco assistance; (d) secondary vocational and technical education: greater emphasis will be placed on this level of schooling than in previous years. Unesco's triennial *World Survey of Education* will in 1960 be devoted to general and vocational secondary education. An integrated project centred in Africa will give rise to a number of activities: a survey of problems and needs, seminars on technical schools, science teaching, and the relationship of general to vocational education, as well as a study and seminar on the education of girls; (e) higher education: specific mention of this level is new; the programme provides for continued co-operation with the International Association of Universities, and for staff time and studies to be devoted to broader questions of higher education; (f) International Conference on Public Education: convened jointly by the International Bureau of Education and Unesco, this meeting will discuss textbooks in 1959 and the secondary school curriculum in 1960; (g) educational assistance for Palestine Arab refugees: in the programme Unesco will continue to assume technical responsibility by providing the higher directing staff; particular attention will be given in 1959-60 to teacher training.

Out-of-school education forms the final component of the education programme. Here an effort has been made to present in a co-ordinated fashion the activities which Unesco has hitherto kept separate—fundamental education, adult education and youth work—by relating these several aspects of informal education more closely to conditions prevailing in Member States. Activities proposed for 1959-60 are in the main a continuation of work begun earlier. The emphasis is placed upon training and the production of materials. The two international fundamental education centres (in Mexico and Egypt) will continue their functions of training leaders and field workers for the countries in their regions, and in addition, assistance will be given to national training centres which are being established in increasing numbers. The project for the production of reading material for new literates, centred on Burma, Ceylon, India and Pakistan, is to be intensified and extended to one other country, Iran. Projects in adult and youth education sponsored by international organizations or by Member States will also be assisted, preference being given to those which embody a concerted approach to community problems. The principal new activity in this area will be the organization, in 1960, of a world conference on adult education.

Unesco and international scientific co-operation

by Pierre Auger

Director, Department of Natural Sciences

If Unesco's work in science is to be effective, the best possible arrangements must be made for the Organization's methods and resources to be adapted to meet the various needs to which scientific progress has given rise.

Four methods of action

Three essential aspects of science must be taken into consideration—creative scientific work, the application of the findings of research for the benefit of mankind and, lastly, work to make these findings part and parcel of the intellectual heritage of mankind. Four methods of action may be listed, on the basis of the following considerations:

1. **It is essential to help scientists and laboratories to keep in touch with one another, so that new results may be made known as speedily as possible and brought within reach of research workers needing them for their own work. This work will involve the establishment of direct contacts between scientists and assistance for the publication of papers setting out their findings.**
2. **Owing to the basic unity of science, many research scientists, often very far away from one another, frequently come to handle the same problems, so that the value of their work can be greatly enhanced if effective co-operation is established. This can be arranged directly, in international research institutions, or indirectly, through international programmes grouping and co-ordinating the work of various national institutions.**
3. **One of the most urgent present-day problems is the recruitment of engineers, research workers and, in general, specialists. At the same time, it is essential to widen their field of knowledge. Steadily expanding efforts are therefore necessary to publicize scientific results and spread information about scientific methods. This work of 'dissemination' is done through the normal science teaching in schools and higher educational**

establishments and through the reading, lectures and exhibitions which make up part of the scientist's professional life.

4. Lastly, special efforts must be made to enable the countries which have long been leaders in scientific research to help the countries less fortunate in this respect.

After weighing needs against Unesco's possibilities of action, the programme of the Department of Natural Sciences has been divided into two main parts: (a) scientific communications, including the dissemination and teaching of sciences; (b) scientific research for the improvement of man's living conditions, including, as an essential means of carrying out this part of the programme, regional activities mainly for the benefit of the underdeveloped countries.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF SCIENTIFIC COMMUNICATIONS

The first part of this programme covers the Organization's work to assist the scientific unions and big councils in which they are federated. Also in this part are documentation work, the dissemination of science through publications and travelling science exhibitions, action on behalf of associations for the advancement of science, and the teaching of science.

Ever since its establishment Unesco has provided extensive assistance to international scientific non-governmental organizations. Efforts will continue in 1959-60 to ensure an even closer co-operation between Unesco and these organizations, and between them and Member States and national associations in natural sciences. Subventions will continue to be provided as in the past to the International Council of Scientific Unions, to the Council for International Organizations of Medical Sciences, to the Union of International Engineering Associations, to the Federation of Astronomical and Geophysical Services. An increase is proposed for the Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, which is dealing with problems of growing importance in the present-day world. On the other hand, the subvention for the Pacific Science Conference which was included in the 1957-58 budget for a specific purpose will not be repeated; and the subvention for the International Computation Centre will not be continued, as it is expected that by 1959 the centre will be financially self-supporting.

The progress of science calls for increasingly elaborate documentation services, to furnish scientists and research workers with the results of the scientific and technological research being carried out on an even wider scale in all parts of the world. Scientific and technical terminology is becoming increasingly complex and its standardization in the various languages is essential for the progress of science and technology. For some years Unesco, in co-operation with the other Specialized Agencies, has been

carrying out a scientific documentation and terminology programme for the purpose of improving methods and the co-ordination of results in this field.

As advocated by several delegations at the ninth session of the General Conference of Unesco, the programme for the promotion and teaching of science will be expanded during the coming two years, to continue, on the one hand, the Organization's previous work for the popularization and teaching of science, and to pursue, on the other, more actively, the study of questions bearing on the teaching of science, including the use of films and other audio-visual material. In that field, the services of experts—professors and research specialists—will be made available to some twenty Member States under the technical assistance programme.

CONTRIBUTION TO SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

Work for the promotion of humid tropics research and oceanographical research—the development of which would be facilitated by the commissioning of an international oceanographic ship—will receive increased attention. Apart from its immediate value, this research has the advantage of paving the way for major projects in the natural sciences which Unesco might possibly undertake after the arid zone project. [1]

One new subject of study should be mentioned—automatic computation and information processing—on which an international conference shall be organized in 1959, comparable to the one held in 1957 on radio-active isotopes. Many leading thinkers feel that the introduction of automation in the applied sciences, industry and social life will bring about as far-reaching a revolution as the use of atomic energy will do. The progress of those branches of science on which these developments are based is of paramount importance.

On another important subject, semi-conductors, the Secretariat will study in 1959-60 the desirability and feasibility of organizing an international conference. Finally, in accord with a decision of the Administrative Co-ordination Committee, Unesco will continue to give assistance to scientists, laboratories, research and teaching institutions to promote fundamental studies related to nuclear physics. Unesco will take part in the preparation of a conference of international experts on the effect of ionizing radiations on living cells.

The science co-operation offices are responsible for the co-ordination of scientific research, for the dissemination of scientific information, and for spreading, by every possible means, new methods of teaching and popularization of science in the various regions of the world. It is with this object in

1. See page 288 above.

view that the offices have organized and will continue to organize symposia, training and refresher courses, travelling exhibitions, etc.

The offices have proved valuable instruments for carrying out the natural sciences programme in the field, and emphasis has been in that direction. This does not prevent them, however, from initiating activities based on proposals made by scientific institutions in the regions.

A priority task: the study of social development

by T. H. MARSHALL
Director, Department of Social Sciences

During the past four or five years the programme of the Social Science Department has been undergoing a steady process of concentration. In the two years ahead there is to be an expansion, not in the number of projects, but in the volume of activity comprised within them. There will be an intensification of effort, without any extension of the range of subjects. This is possible because the budget proposed for 1959-60, excluding staff costs, is some $200,000 more than that for 1957-58, and one ought to be able to do quite a lot with $200,000.

THE INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE SOCIAL SCIENCES

The foundation on which most of the work rests is co-operation with social scientists all over the world, through their national commissions and scientific associations. The list of international organizations receiving subventions is a short one, because each recipient covers a whole discipline.[1] Two important changes are proposed here. The first is to add to this list the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population. Demography is, without doubt, entitled to be regarded as a discipline in its own right, while the vastness and urgency of the population problem in the world today are obvious to all. The second change is the proposal to terminate the subvention to the Unesco Institute for Social Sciences in Cologne at the end of 1959. This institute has always enjoyed autonomy, and it is felt that the time has now come for it to establish its full independence, in free association with other intergovernmental bodies besides Unesco.

Documentation is one of the most important tasks of this as of other

1. Organizations receiving subventions are: International Economic Association, International Political Science Association, International Sociological Association, International Association of Legal Science and International Union of Scientific Sociology. The International Social Science Council, the International Committee for Social Sciences Documentation and the International Statistical Institute are also helped in this way.

departments, but its history is the least spectacular. It goes on its way, enlarging its clientele and improving its service. There will, however, be one new venture in 1959-60. The publication *Current Sociology* has been handed over to the International Sociological Association. In its place the department will launch a new series of trend reports and bibliographies of recent research in subjects which fall between two disciplines or overlap several.

If documentation is an unspectacular subject, statistics, in the eyes of many, is a positively dry and dreary one. This impression is misleading. Today, more than ever before, figures about social life are both necessary and exciting, and this is evident to anyone who reads the daily press or the reports of the United Nations and Specialized Agencies. The main event in the immediate future, it is hoped, will be the adoption by the tenth General Conference of a recommendation inviting all Member States to follow certain common principles in presenting their educational statistics, in order that they many be comparable. If this is done, the department will offer help and guidance to Member States as to the best means of putting the recommendation into effect.

The project on promotion of teaching in the social sciences has been broadened in scope by the addition of the significant words 'and research'. This will end an anomaly and, in particular, make it possible to give aid under the participation programme in developing facilities for training students in research methods and for improving research techniques. In the field of teaching the planned programme will concentrate on what might be called the two ends of the scale, on the problem of how to teach the social sciences to beginners, in secondary schools, and to non-specialists, in various kinds of vocational training establishments, and on the very different question of stimulating, by exchanges of information and promotion of international co-operation, the perfection of the most advanced developments in theories and methods. These are modest ventures, which might later grow into quite large enterprises.

PARTICIPATION IN THE STUDY OF MAJOR SOCIAL PROBLEMS

All the rest of the programme falls under the heading of applied social sciences. The distinction is largely one of administrative convenience, and the line between the promotion of the social sciences and their application is a fluid one. In this section there are four headings. The first deals with what, when it was instituted at Montevideo in 1954, was called 'peaceful co-operation' and is now increasingly referred to as 'international understanding'. This signifies that the aim of the project is to set social scientists in different countries to work to interpret to each other, and to the wider

public, the differences between their social systems and social problems, to show how much common ground there is in all societies, and thus to foster enlightened co-operation between them. At the time of writing no programme has been put forward for this project, pending discussions which will take place at an international and interdisciplinary meeting at the end of September.

The second heading is human rights, and here the emphasis has been for some time past on the question of racial discrimination. Unesco has done much to educate public opinion on this question by publishing objective and scientific studies. It will continue to do this. At the same time the department plans to co-operate, especially with the Department of Education, in a new or enlarged programme of studies, discussions and publications on the status of women in the modern world.

The third section in the largest, and its vitality is reflected in the variety of titles by which it is known. That it is concerned with the social aspects, or implications, of something, everyone is agreed. But of what? The answer is given, variously, as technological change, industrialization, or economic development. This indicates how the field of action is expanding, and more particularly shows how the Unesco project has been progressively integrated with the whole programme of the United Nations family and made co-terminous with it. This being so, it is important to understand what is the special role of Unesco in this programme. It cannot be defined in terms of subject matter, or of particular social problems, although naturally there must be some selection of the problems, within this broad field, on which our efforts will be concentrated. The distinctive role of the Social Sciences Department is seen rather in the angle of approach to the problems, which is always that of mobilizing and directing the resources of the social sciences towards them and organizing fruitful co-operation between academic social scientists and men of affairs.

The themes which have figured in the programme hitherto, such as urbanization, migration and productivity, will remain there, but there will be a more clearly defined central idea directing the plans, an idea which has rapidly moved into the forefront of the programme of the United Nations and all the interested agencies, namely the search for a balance between economic and social change, and for principles to govern the timing of action under economic and social policies. This poses scientific problems which are of particular concern to social scientists.

It is explicitly stated that the next two years will be used to explore the possibility of having a major project in this area of the social aspects of economic development. Exploration necessarily involves a wide range of activities, and a number of experimental probings in different directions. But an attempt has been made to bring all this under the central guiding idea.

Finally there is a fourth heading within the applied social sciences, namely

evaluation. Here there has been established a plan of action in conjunction with the fundamental education section of the Education Department which has enabled us to do some very practical work in the field, in devising and testing simple evaluation techniques. This will continue, and it is hoped to extend this in 1959-60 to the evaluation of other types of activity. At the same time the co-operation between the department and the Technical Assistance Board has been quietly developing, and it is hoped that substantial progress will be made in the near future.

This remark leads to a final general comment on the programme. Until a year or so ago the share of the department in the technical assistance programme was extremely small, in fact almost negligible. In 1957-58 there has been an increase, thanks mainly to the projects in educational statistics. But at the same time the first steps were taken in two other directions, to hold a regional social science seminar and to appoint a mission expert in sociology, both under technical assistance. In 1959-60 there is a very considerable and widely varied technical assistance programme foreseen, especially in the form of regional projects. This will have an important effect on the scope and character of the future programme.

Cultural values and international understanding

by Rudolf Salat
Director, Department of Cultural Activities

At a time when public interest is absorbed by ever-accelerating technical development and by sensational discoveries, many people are tempted to consider cultural values as a venerable relic of the past. The arts and letters, they believe, are nothing more than a sort of decorative luxury for those societies which have already succeeded in satisfying their material needs, considered to be primordial.

In reality, man may have an even greater need for spiritual values today than in the past. His equilibrium is threatened by the profound and rapid changes being wrought in everyday collective and individual life, and by the anxiety he now feels when he confronts those technical forces which he himself has unleashed and which have proved to be beyond his mastery. Re-establishing this equilibrium is a vital problem. All moral, spiritual and cultural forces must be mobilized to solve it so a new humanism may come to light. Cultural values, as they are expressed in literature, art, music, the theatre and popular traditions, are factors which can enrichen the life of man's mind and soul. In a world divided by political, economic and social ideas and interests, the common cultural heritage of mankind—to which each people brings its unique contribution—can also be a precious factor of mutual understanding and it has an important contribution to make to the world's fundamental unity.

PHILOSOPHY AND THE HUMANISTIC STUDIES

Under Unesco's present structure, humanistic studies are the province of the Department of Cultural Activities. To emphasize the basic role they play, it is intended in 1959 to render autonomous the Section of Philosophy and Humanistic Studies, now part of the Division of International Cultural Exchanges, and to place it under the immediate supervision of the department's deputy director. It was with this same purpose in mind that the subvention planned for the International Council of Philosophy and

Humanistic Studies was increased at a time when, for budgetary reasons, it was unfortunately impossible to grant higher subventions to most other non-governmental organizations.

Unesco will continue to lend its support to the organization of international meetings, several of which are planned within the framework of the East-West major project. The main innovation in this respect will be the sponsoring of the first symposium on the cultures of Equatorial Africa. Work undertaken on the study of the problems raised by classical and humanistic culture in education and in cultural life will be continued, as well as a study of traditional cultures in South-East Asia.

The 1959-60 period will be of major importance for the *History of the Scientific and Cultural Development of Mankind* whose publication has been prepared over a lengthy period by a Unesco-created international commission: the English text of its six volumes is to be placed in the hands of the publishing house, Little, Brown and Co., which has undertaken to bring out the work within eighteen months following receipt of the manuscript. At the same time, the preparation of abridged one or two volume editions will begin under a plan which is to be submitted to the tenth General Conference for approval.

ARTS AND LETTERS

In the field of arts and letters, Unesco is also relying to a large extent upon irreplaceable collaboration by specialized non-governmental organizations: the International Theatre Institute, the International Music Council, the International Association of Plastic Arts, the International PEN Club, and the International Union of Architects.

It is the world's creative artists themselves who have the greatest interest in maintaining and developing their international contacts, in exchanging their experiences and in collaborating in the development of culture in various countries. Unesco will continue to rely upon these specialized organizations to carry out a great part of the international work required in the field of art by offering them, in return, the moral support and the material assistance which they need, especially in order to spread their action outside of Europe.

Nevertheless, Unesco will continue to carry out its own activities whose effectiveness has been well proved. This, in particular, is the case of the albums making up the *Unesco World Art Series*. Eleven volumes have already been published, two more will appear in 1958 and four to six new albums are planned in 1959-60. As far as travelling exhibitions of colour reproductions are concerned, seven series are now being shown throughout the world and one or two more will be prepared in 1959-60. These two activities will come under the East-West major project.

Thanks to additional funds, the Department of Cultural Activities hopes to be able to develop in the future a more effective programme in the field of films concerning art and culture. In particular, it will study the serious problem of the distribution of these films and it will collaborate in the preparation of a round-table discussion devoted to certain questions concerning documentary films on art and culture in particular and the cultural aspects of films in general.

In the field of letters, the Secretariat will continue its programme of translating representative works, either under the East-West major project (for various Oriental series), or under its normal programme (for the Italian and the Ibero-American series). In addition, a new series is planned for representative works in European languages which are not widely spoken and it is also intended to publish a first anthology of the literature of Equatorial Africa. At present, 46 titles have appeared, and 60 other works are either ready to go to press or are now being translated. The *Index Translationum*, which will continue to appear regularly, now lists some 30,000 translations in 52 different countries.

With the growing interest in education through arts and crafts, the Secretariat hopes to be able to collaborate, under the participation programme, in the activities of Member States and to organize regional and national seminars. The Secretariat will continue to assist the International Society for Education through the Arts and the International Society for Music Education. It will prepare on its own several series of slides intended mainly to facilitate the artistic education of adolescents.

MUSEUMS AND MONUMENTS

While they, too, work in the cause of art education, museums of art and history play an essential role in the preservation of our cultural heritage. Museums of all kinds, in addition, fill an important social function in their communities. Unesco proposes to continue and to develop the activities which have been carried out for many years by its Museums and Monuments Division in close collaboration with the International Council of Museums and the International Committee on Monuments. The quarterly review, *Museum*, which is gaining ever wider public acceptance, will continue to publish summaries in Spanish and Russian of all its articles. The *Museums and Monuments* series, which is composed of manuals, will continue to be published. A brochure on museums in the present-day world will be prepared for the general public. In the new Unesco Headquarters building, the Unesco-ICOM documentation centre will finally be able to expand. At the end of this year, the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property, whose constitution came into force last May, will be able to begin its activities in Rome.

During its tenth session, the General Conference will be called upon to examine a document concerning the most effective measures required to make museums accessible to all and to decide if there is a need for regulating this matter at an international level. If so, a recommendation to Member States may be prepared in 1960 by a meeting of governmental experts. The first meeting of delegates of States which have ratified the Convention and the Protocol for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict is also planned for 1960. It should be added that the Secretariat has been asked to carry out a preliminary study on the political and legal aspects of international action to protect the beauty and the character of the landscape. It will also carry out preliminary work on an international campaign for historical monuments (which, however, cannot be held before 1961) and studies on the problem raised by certain large-scale engineering works (dams, highways and canals) concerning cultural property in areas where they are being carried out.

Finally, thanks to increased funds, Unesco hopes to be able to step up its aid to Member States desiring to protect, preserve and restore their cultural property and to develop their museums. In particular, it is planned to organize a regional seminar in Asia on 'The Museum as a Cultural Centre and its Role in Community Development'.

LIBRARIES, DOCUMENTATION AND ARCHIVES

The department also hopes to have a higher budget to participate in the activities of Member States in the development of libraries, bibliographical and archives services, the professional training of librarians, the organization of microfilm services and the international exchange of publications. These funds will be used preferably for the creation of libraries and related services in underdeveloped countries and to carry out pilot projects.

In order to evaluate the results obtained by the pilot library at Medellin and to enable all Ibero-American States to benefit from them, the organization of a regional seminar is planned. In addition, it is hoped that, under the technical assistance programme, sufficient funds can be found for the preparation of two seminars in library development, one for the Arab countries in 1959 and the second for Asia in 1960. The publications which Unesco devotes to the study of library problems will continue to appear.

Thanks to a modest budgetary increase, new steps can now be taken in the important field of bibliography and documentation. Upon the recommendation of the International Advisory Committee on Bibliography, certain studies will be assigned to experts. This body will cease operations. Its functions, as well as those of the International Advisory Committee on Documentation and Terminology in the Pure and Applied Sciences, will be

transmitted to a new body, whose establishment will be prepared during the next two years.

The conclusion of the committee of experts which met in Brussels from 28 May to 7 June this year to plan draft conventions concerning the international exchange of publications in general and official publications, will be submitted this November to the General Conference. The Division of Libraries, Documentation and Archives will transmit the text finally adopted to the States concerned and will be at their disposal to help them in developing their exchange services.

PRODUCTION OF READING MATERIALS

Unesco is not only interested in the development of libraries, but is also trying to meet, as far as reading is concerned, the needs of an ever-widening public. There are many countries where people are demanding more and more books written in local and national languages and adapted to the needs of adults who were unable to enjoy the benefit of extensive education. With these countries in mind, Unesco has been carrying out an interdepartmental project for the production of reading materials since 1955. While the Department of Education is responsible mainly for meeting the needs of new literates, the Department of Cultural Activities is concerned with new readers. The field of application of this programme, limited until now to Burma, Ceylon, India and Pakistan, will be extended next year to Iran. As a result, Unesco will be encouraging in the future the production of reading materials in seven of the main languages in Asia.

In this respect, a noteworthy event has just taken place which will certainly benefit this work throughout South Asia. On 1 August, Unesco opened a regional centre in Karachi which will aid 'national book centres' and which will endeavour to contribute to the improvement of national programmes by organizing training courses on regional, national and local levels. The Karachi centre will also be able to act as a clearing house for the production and distribution of reading materials in South Asia.

As a follow-up to the seminar on the production of reading materials organized in 1957 in Rangoon under the technical assistance programme, a similar meeting will be held in 1959 and devoted to studying problems of distribution and diffusion of reading materials.

COPYRIGHT PROBLEMS

Unesco, concerned as it is with the protection and development of the arts and letters as well as the production of reading materials, has naturally

paid particular attention to copyright problems. The copyright section within the Department of Cultural Activities (it will be promoted to the status of a division on 1 January 1959) will continue to act as the secretariat of the intergovernmental committee which was created under the Universal Copyright Convention—also adopted under Unesco's auspices—and to publish two highly appreciated information aids: the *Copyright Bulletin* and the *Compilation of Copyright Laws and Treaties of the World.*

It is hoped that the preparation of an international agreement concerning the protection of certain rights of performers, recorders and broadcasters ('neighbouring rights') will be completed in 1959-60. Following talks which have recently taken place among intergovernmental organizations, it can be foreseen that a new committee of experts will be convened jointly early next year by Unesco and the Union for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works. This committee will have the task of formulating recommendations and preparing appropriate documentation for the adoption of an international agreement by an intergovernmental conference no later than 1960.

COLLABORATION BETWEEN GOVERNMENT CULTURAL RELATIONS SERVICES

In 1959, certain activities previously carried out by the Bureau of Relations with Member States will be transferred to the Department of Cultural Activities. They concern international collaboration between the cultural relations services of various countries. Although the activities of such national services are of interest to the entire Unesco Secretariat, it was deemed that the study of these services could be usefully co-ordinated by the Department of Cultural Activities. This department, therefore, will be responsible in the future for the publication of the *Collection of Cultural Agreements* and the *Directory of National, Regional and International Cultural Relations Services.* In the light of recommendations which will be made by the directors of national services during their second conference—which has been called by Unesco for next October—studies will be made of certain problems related to bilateral and multilateral cultural collaboration. A small sum has been budgeted, for the first time, under the participation programme in order to help certain Member States organize or improve cultural relations services.

In another article in this issue of the *Chronicle*,[1] detailed information is offered on the major projects which Unesco has decided to undertake, especially on the project concerning the mutual appreciation of Eastern and Western cultural values. This project is being carried out by several of

1. See page 287.

Unesco's departments. However, the Department of Cultural Activities is responsible for co-ordination as well as for the preparation of meetings called for by the project. Besides, all the normal programme of the department is conceived, to a very large extent, in such a way as to favour knowledge and appreciation of the cultures of the different regions of the world —Africa as much as the Americas, Asia, Europe and Oceania.

All these projects represent the basic purpose of the Department of Cultural Activities, which is to contribute humbly, with the modest means available to an intergovernmental organization such as Unesco, to a better understanding of the cultural values of all nations and to the bringing together of those men of good will who, in all countries, have dedicated themselves to serving the human mind.

Spreading Unesco's message and the free flow of information

by Tor Gjesdal
Director, Department of Mass Communication

Members of the Executive Board have recognized during recent sessions that Unesco's public information budget is very modest as compared with the task. It now represents less than 5 per cent of the Organization's total resources. The more important, then, is the use made of it and of all available opportunities.

Experience has shown that the mass media of information are not the only, nor always the best, channels for conveying Unesco's message and making our activities known and understood. Other channels must therefore be found, and used systematically for the targets selected. It is on this basis that a considerably revised public information and public relations programme is being presented to the tenth session of the General Conference.

NEW METHODS OF APPROACH

The new policy has been tested since 1956 and the initial response has been promising. What is now proposed is to expand its application by involving the use of Unesco's whole programme for sound public relations purposes. The entire staff, at Headquarters and in the field will be invited to contribute as well as the National Commissions. What is suggested is really a joint operation well beyond what the Department of Mass Communication could do alone.

Even with modest resources it may then be possible to gain the understanding and good will the Organization needs.

The most marked new approach proposed is towards Unesco's existing and potential 'special audiences'. They must be located, supplied with suitable guidance and materials of all kinds and enlisted for the task. Wide ranges of non-governmental organizations and educational institutions are so closely related to Unesco's mandate that they should be able to mobilize the key individuals needed for services as Unesco's 'interpreters-at-large'.

We have just begun to build up a world-wide network of such helpers. The results have been gratifying. Organizations and individuals in all walks of life have responded to the challenge: they accept the partnership.

A severe present handicap is the lack of information materials in non-official languages. Only a minority of the world's public understands the official languages of the Organization. Despite obvious budgetary limitations, the rectification of this situation is now overdue. A better use of all the Organization's periodicals and other publications has become a priority task. Much can be done by pooling the resources of the Secretariat and the National Commissions, even if they are modest. On the other hand, one must hope that the governments will gradually increase the resources of the National Commissions. Only when they can fulfil their functions as envisaged in Unesco's Charter will private organizations, schools and others be enabled to play their full roles in the creation of public understanding.

DIFFERENT PUBLICATIONS FOR DIFFERENT AUDIENCES

With static resources, new activities mean streamlining of old. That is also suggested, with corresponding priorities. Continued expansion of circulation and improvement of content of *The Unesco Courier* is priority number one. By the summer of 1958, this periodical appeared monthly in 154,000 copies —75,000 in French, 36,000 in English, 25,000 in Russian and 18,000 in Spanish—nearly 90 per cent of which are actually being sold. Next year we hope to add a German language edition, if the three National Commissions most directly concerned can give enough help. Other editions for large language areas might well be contemplated if corresponding national resources are made available. This 'window-on-the-world' service to a readership of at least a million key individuals—two thirds of them teachers —aims at the presentation and discussion of problems within Unesco's whole field of competence. Then *The Unesco Chronicle*'s direct reporting on Council, Committee and Secretariat activities has proved to be of far more interest than anticipated; the publication will therefore be continued. In *Unesco Features*, which goes to 4,000 press and 1,000 radio outlets all over the world, reports are given on selected and significant aspects of central or local implementation of Unesco's programme; here, a stricter priority will be applied and the periodicity altered, to allow for the production of more of the new material required by NGO periodicals and other specialized publications. A new, rather diversified series of special articles will be started, written by specialists in the programme departments and distributed to each country frequently and exclusively, but always extensively. For example, the articles would be on education for popular education papers, and on marine sciences for popular science papers. Much of this material may well deal more with existing problems than with Unesco as such, so as

to foster public discussion of the solutions required—where Unesco's role may then logically be referred to.

A further change is proposed in the visual information field, namely, to step up the production of filmstrips, photo-posters and photo-features—which can be used as wall newspapers—at the cost of the film budget which has all along been too modest to allow for any noteworthy production. Unless a real investment, in the region of $100,000 to $150,000 a year, is made in film it is a fiction to rely, for broad public information purposes, on Unesco's own film-making, presently capable of producing on the average one documentary per year. The far less costly filmstrips can be produced and reproduced in quantity for far less money. Neither is there an honest middle road in television—the main recourse must once more be to the stimulation of independent production on Unesco subjects by the industry itself. That even goes for radio, but here an international organization is still in a unique position to undertake considerable coverage of its own production at a reasonable cost at least for the larger language areas.

Governmental or intergovernmental public information and public relations work is still a comparatively new activity. Concepts are yet to be finally formulated and pitfalls are everywhere. For the United Nations Organizations the responsibility is a rather special one: to seek maximum efficiency within a framework of strict economy, while at the same time giving an example intellectual honesty. This is a Unesco programme aim in its own right. Some 'public relations' approaches practised can be just as dangerous to the ethics and principles of free information as other dishonest propaganda. While knowledge must be spread and understanding sought, the propagation of opinions on ourselves should therefore be left to others.

TOWARD A BETTER INTERNATIONAL FLOW OF INFORMATION

In all approaches to the media of information, be it press, radio, television or film, it helps that Unesco has an active programme of growing importance to these media themselves. Again, a new, twofold trend is proposed for the next budgetary period: on the one hand, that we should concentrate the Organization's mass communication efforts on the mass media questions *as such*; on the other that we should continue the work which has proved to have the highest value concerning the use of the mass media for furthering education, science and culture—in other words a reciprocal service for Unesco's programme as a whole.

Let me first mention the proposed free flow of information activities. They embody a long-term programme aiming essentially at solving practical mass communication problems. The steady development of this programme over a period of time has gradually had its effect on the information media.

Pending the outcome of the meetings of the International Telecommunication Union late in 1958, and during 1959, where important Unesco proposals will have been discussed, we are proposing an expert meeting for 1960 to review the results so far achieved and to advise us on further plans. Leading professional organizations have already asked to be allowed to participate. Then there is the need for improving and extending knowledge of information techniques. That is where the Human Rights Commission and the Economic and Social Council have asked us to expand our activities. While the United Nations is still primarily concerned with central ideological or political questions within the freedom of information sector, Unesco's technical work in the field has been the subject of increasing attention. Freedom of information simply cannot be enjoyed by those who do not have adequate access to information, and that is more than one half of the world's population. A programme for developing domestic information enterprises is therefore being called for, and it is a task well within Unesco's mandate to help prepare it. A quite new approach is now suggested by the use of resources from the technical assistance programme for the convening in 1960 of the first regional conference on this subject, either in Asia or in Latin America.

Meanwhile, under the regular and participation programmes, we are putting forward several long-term proposals for improving the means and techniques of communication. The most important is the new project for improving education facilities in journalism, where Unesco's initiative is already paying high dividends. A new Centre for Advanced Studies in Journalism was opened during 1957 at the University of Strasbourg and the first courses were held there last autumn. It serves mainly Europe and Unesco will continue to help with fellowships and experts. Our new action in this field during the next two years will depend to a large extent on the recommendations from the Latin-American experts' meeting to be held in Quito in early October. Initial contacts have also been made, however, for a similar meeting in Asia in 1960, or perhaps even in 1959.

Another priority recommended is the promotion of more and better mass media research, an increasingly important new discipline of fundamental importance for our whole programme; research on the influences of the various media would be included. In co-operation with the Department of Education we are also proposing active steps for the integration of audio-visual techniques in out-of-school education, for instance by more and better use of television.

All mass communication activities are related, as they are—or ought to be considered—related to practically all of Unesco's work. While their limitations are kept in mind; their integration with the rest of the programme is essential. It is the overriding priority.

Study and travel abroad

by WILLIAM D. CARTER
Chief, Exchange of Persons Service

For the nations of the world to work together constructively, their people must have some knowledge of each other. They must be able to communicate their ideas, and share the knowledge and skills that can be used for social advancement. Whatever means are used for transmitting ideas and techniques, the final and basic means of contacts must always be in face to face meeting for the purpose of learning other men's ways.

'Exchange of Persons' is one of the terms used to describe such direct educational contact between peoples of different nations. Its importance is recognized in Unesco's Constitution and its encouragement is specifically mentioned as one of the means to be used by Unesco in carrying out its programme.

The following general lines of policy have been approved by successive sessions of the General Conference and will guide the 1959-60 programme:

1. **That the promotion of opportunities for study abroad is basic in Unesco's work for international understanding and the more effective sharing of knowledge and skills between nations;**
2. **That such opportunities should not be limited to specialists, but should extend to workers, young people and many other groups of men and women who can benefit from direct contact with persons of other lands;**
3. **That Unesco is uniquely placed to promote international exchanges among governments and hundreds of organizations interested in international education;**
4. **That Unesco should use international study and training as a means of developing certain aspects of its own programme.**

DOCUMENTATION AND INFORMATION SERVICES

The clearing house and publications programme will continue in 1959-60 to be the basic instrument for the promotion of exchange of persons. The publications *Study Abroad, Vacations Abroad, Teaching Abroad* and

Travel Abroad will provide information for study and teaching in foreign countries. Research activities will be concentrated on the evaluation of programmes and on problems related to the assessment of needs for study abroad. Statistical studies on the enrolment of foreign students will be further developed. Of particular interest in 1959-60 will be the first results of surveys now under way of the resources and needs for trained teaching personnel in the field of primary education in Latin America, which will provide a basic element of information in planning long-term training programmes.

THE UNESCO FELLOWSHIP PROGRAMME

The programme of fellowships for 1959-60 will be in the following areas: the planned programme, the participation programme, the major projects, the technical assistance programme and the sponsored programme.

Under the planned programme, 54 fellowships are proposed. Here the fellowships will be allocated to Member States as means of developing particular programmes. As in the past, the allocation will be determined by the requirements of the project concerned and will act, in a large measure, as a promotional element in encouraging interest in Member States in particular schemes.

Major projects—in the arid zone project, 30 fellowships are proposed, to be used to train staff required for the various research centres associated with the project, and where such centres do not exist to stimulate research in arid zone problems among qualified scientists.

In the Latin-American major project, more than 140 grants are proposed. The effort started in 1957 to encourage Member States to award additional sponsored fellowships to the project will be continued.

In the East-West major project, the 75 grants proposed will be carefully aligned with the project's requirements. They will be administered on a 'request' basis similar to that used in the participation programme. They are planned to assist Member States' own plans for the development of the project.

In the participation programme, fellowships are awarded as a form of assistance to projects undertaken within Member States and requested by them. A certain number of projects are earmarked in advance for special support. They are: the fundamental education training centres in Mexico and Egypt, for which 200 long and short-term grants are reserved; and the Latin-American Faculty for Social Sciences in Santiago, Chile, for which 20 grants are proposed. In addition, a sum will be available to cover approximately 78 further awards—which will be allocated on the basis of requests received from Member States.

In the technical assistance programme some 185 fellowships are contemplated.

The initial estimated number of fellowships for the period is approximately 612 to which should be added about 200 long and short-term grants for participants in the ASFEC and CREFAL programmes.

HOW FELLOWSHIPS ARE AWARDED

The large majority of proposed awards, particularly in the technical assistance and participation programmes are planned to meet requests from Member States for the training of individuals who hold key positions in the leadership and direction of specific projects for which expert assistance has also been supplied. At the same time governments will be invited to consider the possibility of more concentrated forms of overseas training activity, to provide qualified personnel who are urgently required, somewhat on the model of the current use of foreign study being made by the Mexican Government in the technical assistance programme as a basis for the re-invigoration and reform of technical education in that country. In this project, following a two-year survey of existing resources and projected needs for technical personnel, many leaders of the technical educational system in Mexico will be given opportunities for foreign observation over the next three years. In 1958, the first year of the project, 14 deans and heads of departments of science faculties in Mexican universities, and 11 professors of scientific subjects have received training abroad in a programme carefully co-ordinated with the development of a programme of reform in technical education.

The interest of Member States, particularly in the Latin-American major project, in offering fellowships for Unesco sponsorship and administration, is evidence that some Member States will offer study facilities of a similar type, in addition to their specific financial contributions to the Unesco programme, if the purpose of the project warrants it. It is hoped that the East-West major project will see the same growth of Unesco sponsored awards.

THE WORKER, YOUTH AND TEACHER EXCHANGES

Unesco's own fellowship programme is only one aspect of its larger effort to promote educational exchange on a more intensive and effective basis. Thus, in addition to the publications already mentioned, the programme of consultative meetings and missions on exchange of persons problems will be available for interested Member States and non-governmental organisations.

A renewed effort is contemplated on the part of youth organizations to reassess their problems in the field with the co-operation of Unesco.

As in the past, promotional and advisory work will also be focused on further encouragement of programmes for workers and young people. Here the main effort of Unesco is to encourage non-governmental organizations to associate their work in international education with the Unesco programme. One project which has been particularly valuable for both Unesco and international workers' organizations has been the travel grant schemes for European and non-European workers. These will be continued, with some expansion.

The programme for young people will also be directed toward the promotion of the wider use of Unesco services and publications by youth groups. The programme of travel grants for youth leaders, administered in co-operation with non-governmental organizations will continue.

The exchange of teachers programme which assists universities in their never-ending search for much-needed teaching and research personnel will continue in 1959-60. If the experience of the last two years is any guide, the use of this service will expand.

Each year which passes adds to the number of men and women who, as recipients of fellowships or travel grants for study abroad, have had a direct experience of what Unesco is doing in the promotion of international understanding. In the past 11 years more than two thousand individuals have received fellowships from Unesco, while each year some thousand workers benefit from travel grants. In 1959-60, efforts will continue to maintain and develop the interest of all these persons in Unesco and to encourage National Commissions to make use of them in the advancement of Unesco's work.

EXECUTIVE BOARD ELECTIONS

The Executive Board of Unesco conducted several elections of its own during its fifty-first session, held at Cologne (Federal Republic of Germany) in September.

As Dr. Vittorino Veronese (Italy) had decided for personal reasons to resign as president, the Board designated as his successor H.E. Dr. G. A. Raadi (Iran), who was one of the vice-presidents. Minister Plenipotentiary, permanent delegate of Iran to Unesco, member of the Iranian Academy and corresponding member of the Egyptian Academy of Arabic, Dr. Raadi was born in 1909. Former professor of comparative literature at the University of Teheran, he has held in Iran the post of director of higher education, and then of director-general of the Ministry of Education. He was vice-president of the Unesco Preparatory Commission, and often has headed the Iranian delegation at Unesco General Conference sessions. He has been a member of the Executive Board since 1952.

Professor Jakob Nielsen (Denmark), member of the Executive Board since 1952, was elected vice-president to succeed Dr. Raadi.

On the proposal of his government, Mr. Joaquim Peres Villanueva (Spain) was elected a member of the Board to succeed Dr. Juan Estelrich y Artigues, who died recently. Dean of the faculty of letters and philosophy of the University of Valladolid and professor of modern history, Mr. Villanueva was born in 1910. Director of higher education in Spain from 1951 to 1956, he founded and directs, at Segovia, the Segovia School for Foreigners and the International House for Painters. He is also the director of the Spanish House at the Cité Universitaire in Paris. He is the author of numerous historical works and is a member of the international commission which is editing for Unesco the *History of the Scientific and Cultural Development of Mankind*.

Appointed Governor of Bihar State, Dr. Zakir Hussain (India) resigned as member of the Executive Board. By proposal of the Indian Government the Board elected Shrimati Hansa Mehta to succeed him. Born in 1897, Shrimati Mehta was the president in 1945 and 1946 of the All-India Women's Conference and represented her country on the Human Rights Commission of the United Nations from 1947 to 1952. Member of the Constituent Assembly of India, she later served as vice-chancellor of the Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda, from 1949 to 1958. Deeply interested in problems of education, she is the author of many books, in Gujarati and in English. She was a member of the Indian Delegation to the Unesco General Conference in 1956.

Dr. George N. Shuster (United States), president of Hunter College, New York, was elected a member of the Executive Board last May to replace Dr. Athelstan F. Spilhaus, resigned.

PROVISIONAL TIME-TABLE
OF CONFERENCES, MEETINGS AND SEMINARS
October, November and December 1958

Meetings of international non-governmental organizations receiving subventions from Unesco, which are held at Unesco House, are indicated by an asterisk.

Date		*Place*
OCTOBER		
5-18	Seminar on in-service training of teachers in Latin America.	MONTEVIDEO
6-8*	International Theatre Institute: Executive Committee.	UNESCO
6-8	Working Party to make selection for *Catalogue of Colour Reproductions of Paintings from 1860 to 1959.*	UNESCO
6-9	Symposium on Tropical Plant Ecology.	BOGOR (Indonesia)
6-9	Meeting of the International Committee on Laboratory Animals and symposium on living animal material for scientific research.	CIF-SUR-YVETTE (near Paris)
7, 8, 9 and 19	Advisory Committee on Arid Zone Research: fourteenth session.	TEHERAN
11-15	Symposium on salinity problem in arid zones (convened jointly by Unesco and the Government of Iran).	TEHERAN
14	Committee set up by the Sixth Conference of Non-governmental Organizations: first meeting.	UNESCO
15	Working parties of non-governmental organizations.	UNESCO
19-28*	International Music Council: Executive Committee.	UNESCO
21-23	Council of International Film and Television Organizations: Constituent Assembly.	UNESCO
21-25*	International Music Council: General Assembly.	UNESCO
24-31*	International Music Council: symposium and concerts.	UNESCO
24-31	Seminar on associated schools projects in education for international understanding (Latin America).	QUITO (Ecuador)
27-31	General Conference: Reports Committee.	UNESCO
27 - 1 November	Executive Board: fifty-second session.	UNESCO
28-31	Second meeting of directors of national services responsible for cultural relations.	UNESCO
NOVEMBER		
3	Unesco/IBE Joint Committee: twenty-fifth meeting.	UNESCO
4 - 5 December	General Conference: tenth session.	UNESCO
6-7	Consultative Assembly of the Rio de Janeiro Regional Social Science Research Centre and the Santiago de Chile Regional Social Science Faculty.	UNESCO
7-8*	International Association of Plastic Arts: Auschwitz Memorial Committee.	UNESCO
12-13	Advisory Committee of the Unesco Research Centre on the Social Implications of Industrialization in Southern Asia: fifth meeting.	UNESCO

Date		Place
DECEMBER		
8-20	**Joint UN/Unesco seminar on social aspects of urbanization in Latin America.**	SANTIAGO (Chile)
8-20	**Seminar on the relationship of national administrations and international organizations in the Western hemisphere (convened jointly by Unesco, the Inter-American Academy of Comparative and International Law and the Government of Cuba).**	HAVANA

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